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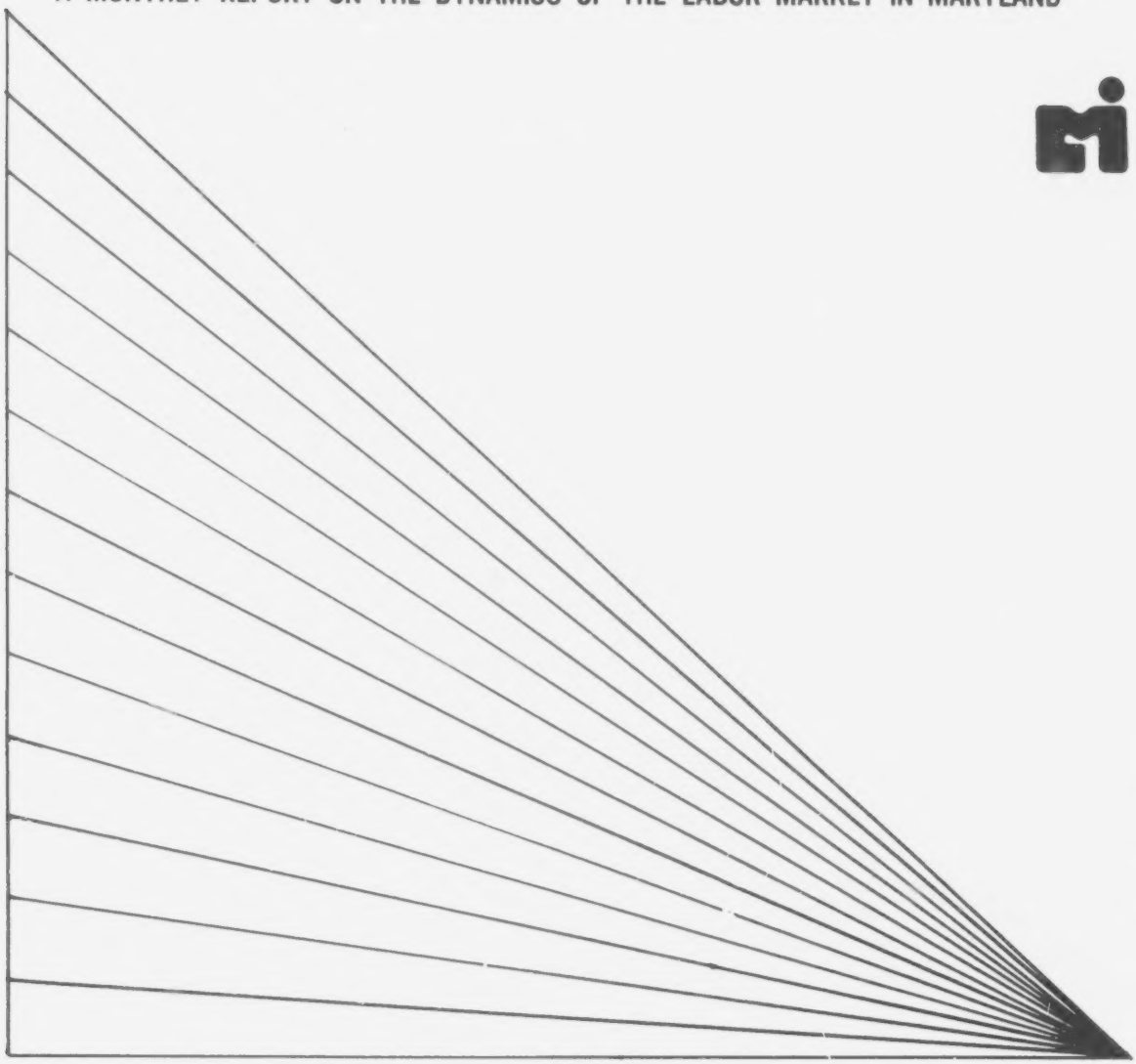
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1980

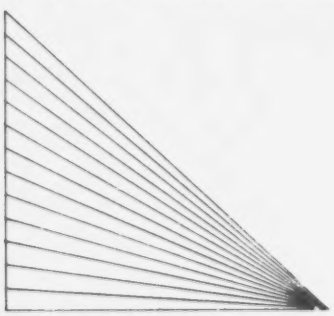
KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

Volume 26, Number 6



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MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1980

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

For the year's first substantial advance in unemployment, Maryland's unemployment rates rose from 6.1 percent in May to 7.1 percent in June. Though claims for Unemployment Insurance did increase from May, the main cause was the large influx into the labor market of students, high school and college graduates, and workers in seasonal industries. More jobs were available in construction, eating/drinking places, amusement/recreation industries, and hotels/lodging places. However, many entrants and reentrants to the labor force remained unemployed. Though the labor force increased by an estimated 29,348 persons during June, newly unemployed persons accounted for 77 percent of that growth and increased employment for only 6,659 persons. National unemployment rates continued to surpass those in Maryland, as the nation's rates moved from 7.0 percent in May to 7.8 percent in June. The nation's unemployment advanced by 13 percent from May, while employment increased by 1 percent.

Last year, Maryland's unemployment rate only increased from 5.2 percent in May to 5.9 percent in June. The increase from May in unemployed entrants and reentrants was slightly larger this June than a year ago. Moreover, there was a sizable advance this June in claimants for Unemployment Insurance, compared with a small increase in claims last June. This indicates a true worsening in unemployment, discounting the seasonal influences.

The employment situation has weakened steadily this spring. Layoffs are increasing the unemployment, and retarded seasonal growth is reducing the jobs available to job seekers. Nonagricultural payroll employment actually declined by an estimated 3,800 jobs during June, compared with a growth of 20,900 last June. In 1979, summer hiring by federal and local governments was in progress during June, while those categories showed decreased employment this June. Construction has been exhibiting such light seasonal hiring that it is lower by 9,400 jobs than last June. Trade is just picking up after a slow spring. Manufacturing, steadily declining since November, experienced substantial layoffs in June, amounting to a decrease from May of an estimated 3,300 jobs and a decrease from last June of 14,800.

Unemployment rates advanced throughout the state during June. Employment weakened, claims filed for Unemployment Insurance increased, and seasonal rises were seen in unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment accelerated from 7.1 percent to 8.2 percent. Employment receded by 4,148 persons, with layoffs in manufacturing, trucking and water transportation, federal government, and public schools of all levels. Every county in the area demonstrated similar increases in unemployment and declines in employment. Unemployment in Maryland counties of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area grew from 3.6 percent to 4.3 percent. Once again, every county showed expanded unemployment. However, every county also exhibited increased employment,

as the area's employment rose by 7,751 persons. Employment picked up over the month in the seasonal aspects of trade and services.

Western Maryland showed expanded unemployment during June from 8.4 percent to 9.3 percent. Employment increased by 1,588 persons, with seasonal hiring in construction, trade, and services. Particularly sizable was the climb in Garrett County's unemployment rate from 10.6 percent to 14.0 percent, as increases were seen in unemployment claims and unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. Most counties in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore experienced increased unemployment. Varying trends were seen in employment. Cecil County's unemployment rate soared from 6.7 percent to 11.7 percent, as county residents were laid off by transportation equipment industries in Delaware. In Kent County, layoffs and unemployed entrants and reentrants caused the unemployment rate to climb from 7.6 percent to 10.0 percent. Decreased unemployment was observed in Dorchester County (from 11.7 percent to 11.1 percent) and Worcester County (from 8.9 percent to 7.7 percent). Claims for Unemployment Insurance receded in both counties, and Worcester County's resorts saw a large amount of seasonal hiring.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Significant layoffs caused some slippage in Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment for June. Total employment, at 1,639,100, decreased 3,800 over the month. Last June, employment gained by 20,900 jobs. For the first time this year, employment was lower than for the same month in 1979, lower by 12,900 in June.

Manufacturing, declining every month since November, 1979, shouldered the blame for much of the loss. Dropping 3,300, total manufacturing registered 234,400 jobs. Primary metals decreased by 2,500. Electric/electronic equipment, furniture/fixtures, and machinery except electrical lost 400 jobs each. Weak business conditions also caused a loss of 300 in rubber/plastic products. Seasonal hiring produced a gain of 300 jobs in food/kindred products.

Nonmanufacturing, losing 500 jobs since May, totaled 1,404,700. Layoffs of temporary census workers impaired federal government employment (-1,400). State government jobs were diminished by 4,700, with the limited hiring by state agencies overwhelmed by the end of the spring semester at public colleges and universities. Local government (-7,000) receded as local boards of education laid off nonprofessional workers. Last June, government agencies had begun their summer hiring, as federal jobs advanced by 1,800 and local government by 7,500. A dip of 1,900 jobs occurred in transportation, due to less business in trucking and water transportation. Last month, transportation had expanded by 1,200, with rehiring in water transportation.

After a sluggish spring season, construction is 9,400 jobs below last June. Employment did gain by 2,700 jobs from May to June. Seasonal hiring prevailed in both wholesale (+1,200) and retail (+4,500) trade, especially at eating and drinking places. Services took on 4,100 jobs, with concentrated seasonal activity in amusement/recreation services and hotels/lodging places. Better business conditions caused advances in business services and health services, while decreases were seen at private colleges and universities. Gains also were seen in finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,500), where lowered interest rates and the increased availability of mortgages have motivated the real estate business. Communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services took on 500 jobs in communications.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Diminished by 8,300 jobs from May, employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area stood at 897,500 in June. Last June, 9,400 jobs were added to the area's employment. Nonmanufacturing receded by 5,200 jobs this June, while manufacturing lost 3,100. Seasonal gains were significantly less than statewide in trade and services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

At $293.28, the average weekly earnings of Maryland's manufacturing production workers were $2.31 above a month ago. The workweek at 39.0 hours was 0.1 hour longer, while average hourly wages at $7.52 were 4 cents higher than in May. Weekly earnings averaged 4.4 percent more than this time last year. Layoffs of lower paid workers resulted in higher average hourly earnings in furniture/fixtures (+20 cents), primary metals (+9 cents), and machinery except electrical (+32 cents). Wage rate increases, more overtime work, and some layoffs raised hourly earnings in transportation equipment (+31 cents), chemicals/allied products (+13 cents), textile mill products (+47 cents), fabricated metals (+9 cents), apparel/textiles (+7 cents), instruments/miscellaneous manufacturing (+7 cents), and leather/leather products (+8 cents). Pervasive less overtime work brought a reduction of 10 cents in average earnings for printing/publishing. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing production workers earned $311.25 for 39.7 hours of work, at an average hourly rate of $7.84.

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor turnover rates for May in Maryland's manufacturing industries indicate a tightening of the job situation. Labor accessions (new hires and recalls) dropped from 29 to 26 per 1,000 workers. New hires, at 15 per 1,000, were down by 2 over the month and 7 from May of last year. Recalls, at 9 per 1,000 were down by 1 over the month. New hires receded in rubber/plastics (-10) and electric/electronic equipment (-16). Meanwhile, recalls dropped somewhat in both durable and nondurable goods industries, except in fabricated metals (+14). Labor separations (quits and layoffs) increased from 32 to 37 per 1,000 and had increased by 12 from last May. Quits, an indicator of job availability, remained at the April level of 10 per 1,000, and layoffs rose from 15 to 20. Mounting layoff rates were noted in primary metals (+24), machinery except electrical (+43), and textiles/apparel (+10). In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total labor accessions dropped by 4 to a rate of 22 per 1,000 workers. Both new hires and recalls showed decreases of 2 in their rates. The overall separation rate rose slightly from 32 to 33 per 1,000. Layoffs increased to 18 and quits held the previous month's level of 8 per 1,000 workers.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the nation's Consumer Price Index was 247.6 for June, up by 1.1 percent from May and by 14.3 percent from last June. Projected over the year, June's inflation rate amounted to 13.2 percent, significantly higher than the May rate of 11.9 percent. Worsening inflation is attributed to rising costs of housing and food. Food and beverages, at 245.7, had risen 0.7 percent since May and was 7.2 percent above last June's figure. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the CPI for food at home came to 247.3, up by only 0.4 percent over the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during June, 1980, for the regular UI program rose 24.4 percent over May's volume. Layoffs in the primary metals, rubber products, and electrical and non-electrical machinery industries were responsible for the increase. Continued claims were up 9.6 percent, the number of checks was up 4.2 percent, and the amount of payments was up 5.1 percent. The average weekly payment increased slightly to $88.77.

Initial claims filed under the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) Program were up 15.8 percent and UCFE continued claims increased 3.5 percent. Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) Program were up 37.1 percent and UCX continued claims increased 1.6 percent.

Claims and payment activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 29.3 percent, continued claims were up 12.8 percent, the number of checks was up 8.0 percent, and the amount of payments was up 8.8 percent. The average weekly payment rose slightly to $90.46.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

While there are other indications that the recession is worsening, the Maryland Employment Service appears to be stabilized, at least temporarily. Placements, referrals, and openings are in about the same state as last month. The only real change has been in terms of increased applicants.

In June, new applicants and renewals have increased by 32 percent compared to June, 1979, and 23 percent compared to last month. Applicants active sometime this fiscal year are continuing to increase, by 21 percent this June compared to June, 1979. Monthly placements have declined 19 percent, compared to the same period last year. Compared to the last fiscal year, total openings since October, 1979, have declined 19 percent and total placements have declined 17 percent, which is the same percent decline as last month. Referrals continue to increase. When comparing referrals made in May and June or when comparing referrals made June, 1979 to this June, the increase is the same 22 percent. Referrals of economically disadvantaged applicants have increased 71 percent when compared to June, 1979. Given the decrease in placements and openings, the increase in referrals means that employers are seeing more individuals before making a selection.

Nine percent of the applicants who have been active sometime this fiscal year have been placed in jobs. Last year by June, 1979, 13 percent of the applicants active sometime during the fiscal year had been placed. The ratio of referrals to one placement has changed from 2 in June last year to 3 this year so far.

When looking at characteristics of applicants, the state and Baltimore Metropolitan Area have the same percentage of females (46 percent), handicapped (5 percent), and veterans (13 percent). As for new applicants and renewals over 45 and under 22 years, the state has 10 percent over 45 and 37 percent under 22, while Baltimore has 11 percent over 45 and 34 percent under 22. The significant differences in composition are with economically disadvantaged--35 percent state and 43 percent Baltimore; minority--43 percent state and 47

percent Baltimore; and UI claimant--47 percent state and 52 percent Baltimore. The Baltimore area accounts for 54 percent of the statewide new applicants and renewals. Fifty-eight percent of the applicants active sometime this fiscal year statewide are in the Baltimore area. Fifty percent of the openings and 46 percent of the placements are also in the Baltimore area.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JUNE 1980

AREA	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	June	May**	June	May**	June	May**	June	May**
MARYLAND	2,169,538	2,140,190	2,015,959	2,009,300	153,579	130,890	7.1	6.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,074,701	1,065,773	986,260	990,408	88,441	75,365	8.2	7.1
BALTIMORE CITY	404,041	400,450	363,083	364,610	40,958	35,840	10.1	8.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	176,297	175,072	166,070	166,769	10,227	8,303	5.8	4.7
BALTIMORE*	321,811	318,300	293,749	294,985	28,062	23,315	8.7	7.3
CARROLL	45,364	45,328	42,529	42,708	2,835	2,620	6.2	5.8
HARFORD	71,671	71,211	67,219	67,502	4,452	3,709	6.2	5.2
HOWARD	55,515	55,411	53,610	53,835	1,905	1,576	3.4	2.8
D.C. AREA	756,931	742,723	724,664	715,913	32,267	26,810	4.3	3.6
CHARLES	38,792	38,149	37,255	36,805	1,537	1,344	4.0	3.5
MONTGOMERY*	331,708	325,626	319,747	315,886	11,961	9,740	3.6	3.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	386,431	378,950	367,662	363,222	18,769	15,728	4.9	4.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	160,582	157,325	145,629	144,041	14,953	13,284	9.3	8.4
ALLEGANY	38,155	37,490	34,128	34,029	4,027	3,461	10.6	9.2
FREDERICK*	49,576	48,922	46,281	45,654	3,295	3,268	6.6	6.7
GARRETT	12,569	11,819	10,815	10,569	1,754	1,250	14.0	10.6
WASHINGTON	60,282	59,094	54,405	53,789	5,877	5,305	9.7	9.0
SOUTHERN MARYLAND								
CALVERT	11,432	11,346	10,077	10,121	1,355	1,225	11.9	10.8
ST. MARY'S	18,511	18,507	16,843	17,117	1,668	1,390	9.0	7.5
EASTERN SHORE								
CAROLINE	9,186	8,990	7.995	7,920	1,191	1,070	13.0	11.9
CECIL	30,051	28,553	26,550	26,631	3,501	1,922	11.7	6.7
DORCHESTER	15,768	16,141	14,011	14,246	1,757	1,895	11.1	11.7
KENT	7,991	7,920	7,192	7,317	799	603	10.0	7.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,811	9,495	8,894	8,691	917	804	9.3	8.5
SOMERSET	7,817	7,759	6,441	6,529	1,376	1,230	17.6	15.9
TALBOT	14,828	15,376	14,086	14,585	742	791	5.0	5.1
WICOMICO	30,926	30,953	27,926	28,166	3,000	2,787	9.7	9.0
WORCESTER	21,003	19,330	19,390	17,615	1,613	1,715	7.7	8.9
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	111,006	108,403	99,348	98,387	11,658	10,016	10.5	9.2
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	752,890	747,473	692,511	695,423	60,379	52,050	8.0	7.0
BALANCE OF STATE*	216,116	212,519	196,660	195,743	19,456	16,776	9.0	7.9
UNITED STATES[2]	106,067,000	104,028,000	97,776,000	96,709,000	8,291,000	7,318,000	7.8	7.0

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

[2]Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Estimates for the state are revised.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY-- BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY--JUNE 1980

Major Industry Grouping	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	460.5	466.8	472.5
Manufacturing	71.3	71.5	78.1
Food & kindred products*	10.5	10.5	10.7
Dairy products	1.7	1.7	1.9
Bakery products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sugar & confec. prods./fats & oils	1.4	1.4	1.4
Beverages	2.4	2.3	2.4
Apparel & other textile products*	6.0	6.0	6.5
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.4	2.3	2.4
Paper & allied products*	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paperboard containers & boxes	2.0	2.0	2.2
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.6	9.0
Commercial printing	2.6	2.6	2.9
Chemical & allied products*	6.8	6.9	7.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.5	2.5	2.4
Rubber & plastic products	2.0	2.0	2.1
Stone, clay & glass products	3.9	3.9	4.4
Primary metal industries	8.4	8.7	8.9
Fabricated metal products*	3.7	3.7	4.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.5	1.5	1.9
Machinery except electrical	3.8	4.0	4.0
Transportation equipment	7.7	7.6	10.0
Miscellaneous mfg.	1.2	1.2	1.4
Other nonpublished industries	5.7	5.5	6.5
Nonmanufacturing	389.2	395.3	394.4
Construction	18.1	17.8	18.1
Transportation & public utilities*	46.2	46.7	47.3
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.3
Trucking & warehousing	9.6	9.6	10.2
Water transportation	8.5	9.3	9.3
Wholesale & retail trade	78.8	79.0	86.8
Wholesale trade	25.0	24.9	26.1
Retail trade*	53.8	54.1	60.7
General merchandise stores	7.0	7.0	8.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	42.2	41.9	41.7
Banking	13.8	13.7	13.0
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.3
Insurance carriers	11.5	11.6	11.4
Service & mining*	97.6	97.6	93.3
Health services	32.9	32.7	31.9
Total government	106.3	112.3	107.2
Total federal government	15.7	16.1	15.0
Total state & local government	90.6	96.2	92.2

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JUNE 1980

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Manufacturing	$293.28	$290.97	$280.80	39.0	38.9	40.0	$7.52	$7.48	$7.02
DURABLE GOODS	329.43	323.83	321.44	39.5	39.3	41.0	8.34	8.24	7.84
Lumber and wood products	205.52	208.79	198.00	37.3	38.1	39.6	5.51	5.48	5.00
Furniture and fixtures	222.16	218.36	194.18	36.6	37.2	37.2	6.07	5.87	5.22
Stone, clay and glass products	341.70	344.16	315.24	42.5	42.7	42.6	8.04	8.06	7.40
Primary metal industries	439.39	422.67	429.25	39.8	38.6	42.5	11.04	10.95	10.10
Fabricated metal products	276.69	273.08	272.00	40.1	40.1	41.4	6.90	6.81	6.57
Machinery, except electrical	295.14	287.98	342.72	36.8	37.4	42.0	8.02	7.70	8.16
Electric and electronic equipment	259.20	258.45	226.91	40.0	39.7	39.6	6.48	6.51	5.73
Transportation equipment	387.59	374.10	346.33	40.5	40.4	39.4	9.57	9.26	8.79
Instruments and misc. mfg.	208.74	205.52	210.89	38.3	38.2	40.4	5.45	5.38	5.22
NONDURABLE GOODS	249.98	249.87	228.51	38.4	38.5	38.6	6.51	6.49	5.92
Food and kindred products	251.66	253.88	224.58	39.2	39.3	39.4	6.42	6.46	5.70
Textile mill products	179.33	159.39	150.72	38.9	38.5	37.4	4.61	4.14	4.03
Apparel and other textile products	171.16	170.23	160.82	34.3	34.6	35.5	4.99	4.92	4.53
Paper and allied products	241.70	241.96	228.45	39.3	39.6	39.8	6.15	6.11	5.74
Printing and publishing	282.88	292.02	273.02	36.5	37.2	37.4	7.75	7.85	7.30
Chemicals and allied products	332.42	326.90	304.01	42.4	42.4	42.4	7.84	7.71	7.17
Leather and leather products	157.95	156.82	139.37	39.0	39.5	36.2	4.05	3.97	3.85

Covers an estimated 160,900 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
MANUFACTURING	$311.25	$310.84	$298.56	39.7	39.8	40.4	$7.84	$7.81	$7.39
DURABLE GOODS	349.27	342.54	337.02	40.1	39.6	41.2	8.71	8.65	8.18
Stone, clay and glass products	335.27	337.74	316.26	41.7	41.8	42.0	8.04	8.08	7.53
Primary metal industries	442.58	426.14	429.83	39.8	38.6	42.6	11.12	11.04	10.09
Fabricated metal products	279.28	278.99	281.05	40.3	40.2	42.2	6.93	6.94	6.66
Machinery, except electrical	278.64	278.11	309.01	40.5	40.6	42.1	6.88	6.85	7.34
Electric and electronic equipment	280.50	281.20	252.00	39.9	40.0	40.0	7.03	7.03	6.30
Transportation equipment	394.13	375.20	348.94	40.3	40.0	38.6	9.78	9.38	9.04
Instruments and misc. mfg.	207.93	205.50	219.89	37.6	37.5	41.1	5.53	5.48	5.35
NONDURABLE GOODS	256.63	259.60	236.77	39.3	40.0	39.2	6.53	6.49	6.04
Food and kindred products	307.42	315.35	278.10	41.6	42.5	41.2	7.39	7.42	6.75
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	185.67	186.54	169.69	34.9	35.6	35.8	5.32	5.24	4.74
Paper and allied products	210.28	216.01	204.69	39.6	40.3	39.9	5.31	5.36	5.13
Printing and publishing	267.12	273.42	262.41	36.0	36.8	36.7	7.42	7.43	7.15
Chemicals and allied products	353.81	353.87	326.32	43.2	44.4	42.6	8.19	7.97	7.66

Covers an estimated 104,400 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

MAY 1980

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	5/80	4/80	5/79	5/80	4/80	5/79	5/80	4/80	5/79	5/80	4/80	5/79	5/80	4/80	5/79	5/80	4/80	5/79
MANUFACTURING	26	29	34	15	17	22	9	10	11	37	32	25	10	10	12	20	15	7
DURABLE GOODS	23	28	33	12	15	21	9	10	10	42	30	23	8	8	10	26	15	6
Stone, clay and glass products	42	38	36	26	19	33	14	17	3	36	28	25	15	14	14	12	8	5
Primary metal industries	5	8	17	2	2	14	2	6	2	40	17	9	1	1	2	36	12	2
Fabricated metal products	49	35	52	15	15	29	33	19	23	50	64	39	12	11	18	25	43	16
Machinery, except electrical	13	16	25	10	12	17	*	2	6	61	16	21	7	5	8	46	3	5
Electric and electronic equipment	15	33	18	8	24	13	1	*	4	20	20	16	8	7	9	5	3	1
Transportation equipment	48	52	59	19	12	16	27	38	41	41	32	33	7	5	7	27	20	20
NONDURABLE GOODS	29	30	36	19	19	23	9	10	11	30	35	28	12	13	13	12	15	9
Food and kindred products	41	43	36	25	24	20	15	19	15	34	45	34	17	17	13	11	22	14
Textiles and apparel	32	34	45	15	16	28	15	15	15	46	36	35	14	16	22	23	13	7
Paper and allied products	12	14	20	9	13	16	1	1	2	12	19	26	5	6	13	4	11	7
Printing and publishing	30	24	36	22	20	20	6	3	13	25	34	22	13	15	11	7	14	6
Chemicals and allied products	21	20	30	14	12	25	7	7	4	23	24	19	5	5	6	13	9	9
Petroleum and coal products	8	7	13	4	3	10	2	*	*	7	41	39	2	5	7	1	29	29
Rubber and misc. plastic products	20	33	40	16	26	34	3	5	4	34	40	22	12	16	11	11	15	3

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	5/80	4/80	5/79	5/80	4/80	5/79	5/80	4/80	5/79	5/80	4/80	5/79	5/80	4/80	5/79	5/80	4/80	5/79
MANUFACTURING	22	26	32	12	14	20	8	10	11	33	32	23	8	8	10	18	16	8
DURABLE GOODS	22	27	31	9	12	18	11	12	12	39	32	21	6	6	8	25	18	7
Stone, clay and glass products	36	28	26	20	14	23	14	12	2	33	26	24	11	12	11	16	9	6
Primary metal industries	3	8	15	1	1	13	2	6	1	42	17	9	1	1	2	37	13	3
Fabricated metal products	53	34	53	16	13	28	35	20	25	60	71	38	12	9	15	33	52	18
Machinery, except electrical	17	18	26	13	15	21	1	*	1	31	19	22	9	8	11	12	1	*
Electric and electronic equipment	11	30	14	4	21	8	1	1	4	15	15	12	6	4	6	4	1	*
Transportation equipment	59	63	76	20	11	18	36	49	56	48	43	43	8	6	9	32	27	27
NONDURABLE GOODS	23	25	34	17	18	23	5	7	10	23	32	27	10	11	13	7	14	9
Food and kindred products	29	29	27	20	18	20	8	9	6	22	30	34	12	11	12	4	12	18
Textiles and apparel	22	31	45	15	18	26	7	13	17	33	28	32	13	12	21	11	10	6
Paper and allied products	13	18	22	11	16	19	1	1	3	12	25	28	6	7	15	5	16	9
Printing and publishing	26	23	40	23	19	17	3	4	20	22	43	18	11	14	9	7	23	4
Chemicals and allied products	19	15	27	13	10	23	6	5	4	24	22	18	5	5	5	13	9	9
Petroleum and coal products	12	10	18	5	5	14	3	*	*	10	58	53	3	6	9	2	42	39
Rubber and misc. plastic products	24	42	49	21	34	43	1	6	4	25	47	26	14	20	15	*	17	2

*Less than 0.5

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

June 1980

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Total Initial Claims	34,685	27,883	18,012	21,137	16,353	10,347
Total Continued Claims	182,439	166,453	107,382	113,903	100,989	62,974
Total Number of Payments	168,540	161,736	102,011	103,767	96,089	59,916
Total Amount of Payments	$14,960,621	$14,231,452	$8,331,117	$9,387,013	$8,629,636	$5,000,626
Average Weekly Payment	$88.77	$87.99	$81.67	$90.46	$89.81	$83.46

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	293	253	314
Total continued claims	1,676	1,620	1,618
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	421	307	416
Total Continued claims	2,545	2,505	2,094

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES

JUNE 1980

ACTIVITY	STATE OF MARYLAND			BALTIMORE SMSA	
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	24,446	19,836	18,505	13,141	11,132
Economically disadvantaged	8,617	6,166	5,800	5,625	4,112
Minority	10,411	7,849	7,525	6,177	5,031
Claimant	11,389	10,679	7,231	6,863	7,001
Female	11,225	8,800	8,980	6,045	4,844
Handicapped	1,224	994	883	632	517
Veteran	3,058	2,819	2,594	1,672	1,664
Disabled	150	119	131	84	61
Vietnam Era	1,293	1,169	1,056	728	716
Under 22	9,133	5,392	6,659	4,528	2,559
Over 45	2,519	2,525	3,055	1,404	1,452
PLACEMENTS	3,097	2,762	3,797	1,242	1,111
Nonagricultural	3,000	2,715	3,734	1,225	1,087
Economically disadvantaged	1,220	994	1,192	573	546
Minority	1,357	1,109	1,628	649	572
Handicapped	138	166	197	62	63
Veteran	482	541	680	210	244
Disabled	25	32	55	14	19
Vietnam Era	218	229	278	99	107
Short-Term	1,418	2,528	1,336	380	211
Economically disadvantaged	567	194	362	168	105
Minority	635	328	579	202	143
Agricultural	97	47	63	17	24
REFERRALS	10,421	8,565	8,561	4,486	3,543
Nonagricultural	10,214	8,397	8,410	4,437	3,477
Economically disadvantaged	4,210	2,809	2,463	2,374	1,563
Minority	4,964	3,917	3,972	2,477	1,996
Handicapped	598	495	493	278	196
Veteran	1,790	1,746	1,656	876	872
Disabled	104	99	127	49	46
Vietnam Era	785	746	693	398	414
Agricultural	207	168	151	49	66
OPENINGS UNFILLED	12,500	13,672	12,315	5,920	6,866
Nonagricultural	11,553	12,918	11,287	5,880	6,794
Agricultural	947	754	1,028	40	72
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES					
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	230,857	211,233	191,670	133,478	123,090
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	58,666	52,526	72,206	29,361	26,697
NONAGRICULTURAL	56,330	50,654	69,494	29,080	26,444
AGRICULTURAL	2,336	1,130	2,712	281	253
PLACEMENTS	20,248	17,539	24,420	9,365	8,305
NONAGRICULTURAL	19,917	17,295	24,126	9,261	8,215
AGRICULTURAL	383	287	373	131	115

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
June 1980
(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	485.3	483.2	478.4
Manufacturing	22.3	22.2	22.0
Durable Goods	10.6	10.6	10.9
Stone, clay and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	4.8	4.9	4.8
Other	4.6	4.5	4.9
Nondurable Goods	11.7	11.6	11.1
Food and kindred products	2.9	2.9	3.1
Printing and publishing	7.0	7.0	6.3
Other	1.8	1.7	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	463.0	461.0	456.4
Contract construction	32.6	32.4	35.8
Transportation and public utilities	12.5	12.8	12.3
Wholesale and retail trade	123.4	121.5	121.9
General merchandise stores	15.5	15.5	16.9
Apparel and accessory stores	5.3	5.1	5.7
Other	102.6	100.9	99.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	29.7	29.2	28.1
Banking	6.7	6.7	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	2.9	2.9	3.3
Other	20.1	19.6	18.4
Services and mining	115.6	113.5	110.1
Total government	149.2	151.6	148.2
Total federal government	72.3	72.2	70.8
Total state and local government	76.9	79.4	77.4

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1978.

[2]Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]--JUNE 1980

Major Industry Grouping	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	152.3	152.9	156.9
Manufacturing	24.1	24.1	26.2
Food & kindred products	9.7	9.6	11.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.9	2.8	2.9
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other	7.3	7.5	7.2
Nonmanufacturing	128.2	128.8	130.7
Construction	14.5	14.5	17.4
Transportation & public utilities*	7.7	7.7	7.7
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.5	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	42.2	43.1	43.4
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.3	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	5.5	5.4	5.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Insurance carriers	1.4	1.4	1.5
Services & mining*	26.0	25.8	25.3
Health services	6.8	6.7	6.3
Total government	32.3	32.3	31.1
Total federal government	11.2	11.3	10.8
Total state & local government	21.1	21.0	20.3

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]--JUNE 1980

Major Industry Grouping	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	115.7	114.9	114.8
Manufacturing	30.4	30.4	31.8
Food & kindred products	1.2	1.2	1.4
Apparel & other textile products	3.5	3.4	3.5
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.0	1.5
Stone, clay & glass products	1.5	1.5	1.7
Other	21.2	21.4	21.8
Nonmanufacturing	85.3	84.5	83.0
Construction	8.1	7.7	8.5
Transportation & public utilities*	7.4	7.3	7.7
Railroad transportation	2.7	2.7	2.8
Communications & public utilities	2.8	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	28.1	27.7	25.6
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	5.1
Retail trade*	23.2	22.8	20.5
General merchandise stores	3.0	3.0	3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.5	3.4
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Service & mining*	19.7	19.5	18.6
Health services	6.8	6.8	6.5
Total government	18.5	18.8	19.2
Total federal government	2.9	3.0	2.9
Total state & local government	15.6	15.8	16.3

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties and data not distributable by county.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THISTABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JUNE 1980

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1639.1	1642.9	1652.0	897.5	905.8	909.8
Manufacturing	234.4	237.7	249.2	155.9	159.0	167.1
Durable Goods	128.5	132.3	138.8	92.7	95.9	101.9
Lumber and wood products	4.5	4.4	5.6	2.4	2.4	3.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.4	2.3
Stone, clay and glass products	9.3	9.3	9.9	6.3	6.4	6.9
Primary metal industries	28.3	30.8	32.3	26.5	28.9	30.6
Blast furnace and basic steel products	19.2	21.4	23.1	19.0	21.1	22.8
Fabricated metal products	10.7	10.7	11.6	7.7	7.7	8.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.4
Machinery, except electrical	19.3	19.7	20.3	12.0	12.2	11.8
Electric and electronic equipment	29.5	29.9	29.5	20.6	20.7	20.9
Transportation equipment	17.3	17.4	19.3	12.6	12.7	14.7
Ship and boat building and repair	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.5
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	6.6	6.7	6.9	2.5	2.5	2.9
Instruments and related products	3.1	3.1	3.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.5	3.6	3.9	1.7	1.7	2.1
Nondurable Goods	105.9	105.4	110.4	63.2	63.1	65.2
Food and kindred products	28.2	27.9	30.3	13.8	13.7	14.0
Meat products	7.2	7.2	7.7	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.3	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	16.6	16.4	17.4	10.0	10.0	10.6
Paper and allied products	9.9	9.8	10.3	7.6	7.5	8.0
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.9
Printing and publishing	23.1	23.1	23.2	12.4	12.4	12.7
Newspapers	6.2	6.1	6.2	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	7.8	7.8	8.2	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	14.0	13.9	14.2	11.4	11.3	11.4
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	10.5	10.8	10.9	6.1	6.3	6.4
Miscellaneous plastic products	4.8	5.1	5.2	3.5	3.6	3.7
Leather and leather products	1.6	1.5	1.9	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1404.7	1405.2	1402.8	741.6	746.8	742.7
Construction	100.0	97.3	109.4	51.2	49.2	53.5
Transportation and public utilities	86.4	87.8	88.3	61.3	62.4	62.8
Railroad transportation	9.3	9.3	9.7	6.3	6.3	6.5
Transportation, except railroads	41.8	43.7	44.6	30.4	31.7	32.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	35.3	34.8	34.0	24.6	24.4	23.7
Wholesale and retail trade	392.3	386.6	387.6	194.4	192.7	193.8
Wholesale trade	85.3	84.1	81.5	52.1	51.5	51.0
Retail trade	307.0	302.5	306.1	142.3	141.2	142.8
General merchandise stores	41.3	41.3	43.4	20.1	20.1	20.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	93.9	92.4	91.2	56.3	55.6	54.9
Banking	23.7	23.5	22.8	13.7	13.6	13.2
Credit agencies, except banks	10.8	10.8	11.3	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.8	19.8	19.8	14.5	14.6	14.6
Services and mining	348.3	344.2	336.3	183.4	182.7	177.3
Total government	383.8	396.9	390.0	195.0	204.2	200.4
Total federal government	137.2	138.6	131.0	50.7	51.8	47.5
Total state and local government	246.6	258.3	259.0	144.3	152.4	152.9
Total state government	79.1	83.8	77.7	48.3	50.1	48.0
Total local government	167.5	174.5	181.3	96.0	102.3	104.9

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED